

NUMBER 206.

JOB PRINTING!
Recent Large Additions
TO OUR
JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT


THE BEST PRINTING DEPARTMENT
(Have made the Gazette Office one of the)
Best Jobbing Offices
in the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin
with our
STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSER!
We are enabled to execute any order for work with a
PROMPTNESS
unequalled in this section of the State, and
IN STYLE AND NEATNESS
we challenge a comparison with any or all
We have in our employment a Foreman whose good
taste and accuracy will not excite any where, or equal
by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION
of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done
in the office, and if an error is committed by the office
the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our
Work and our Facilities for Executing It.
In the fullest confidence that they will be
ENTIRELY SATISFIED
not only with the manner in which their orders are
filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.
PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,
West Milwaukee Street,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

CHEMICALS
 PERFUMERY &
 TOILET ARTICLES



G. R. Curtis,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
KEEPS on hand a full stock of all articles belonging
to the General Drug Trade, and of the
Best Quality.

and always sells at the
LOWEST PRICES
Physicians are requested to examine quality and
price.
Painting Materials.

Dye Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil
 best quality and low price.
BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE.
 Kerosene and Fluid Lamp, and Fluid

BRUSHES AND COMBS
TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS,
Hair Oils and Pomades,
TOOTH BRUSHES, ETC.

FORTE MONSIEUR FOREST KNIVES, NICK
[NACK & Co,
'TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,]
all for sale
CHEAP FOR CASH.
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W. C. WHEELLOCK

W. G. WILCOX,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Liquors, Wines, Cigars,
Bar-Fixtures, Pickles, Meats,
FRUITS, ETC., ETC.
CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of the

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica, St. Croix and New England Rum,
and an endless variety of fine Imported Wines. The best brands of Champagne, London Porter and Scotch Ale, Mull's East India Pale Ale in Jugs, which will be found a most excellent drink for invalids. Currant Wine in bottles or on draught. All Kinds of fresh

Great Western Depot for
Burner's Ginger Wine, Longworth's Sparkling and Still
Clawson, Pike's Chilled Cincinnati Ohio
Whiskey, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Wolf's Sherris Schnapps.

EASTERN JOBBER PRICES.
The best assortment of Bottled Liquors, Wines, Cords, &c., in the West, some of which have been in bottles over eight years.
*The Old Blend, Lundy's Block, Main street, oppo-

Great Western Railway Company's
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,
Via Great Western, New York Central and Connecting
Roads, to and from the

East and West:
CONTROLLED and operated by the Roads forming
the line.
General Freight and Ticket office, corner of Lake and
Dearborn streets, Chicago.
Mark Packages "Via Suspension Bridge."
Merchants visiting the east are requested to call at
the Germania's Freight and Ticket Office for all

The Company's Freight and Ticket Office for Bill of Lading, Tickets, &c.
 E. P. Beach, agent, 273 Broadway, New York; Otho Kimball, agent, 21 State st., Boston; Julius Mosier, general agent, Buffalo; A. McMillan, agent, Suspension bridge; W. J. Tyler, agent, Detroit.
 A. WALLINGFORD, Chicagoan and Western Agt., cor Lake and Dearborn sts., Chicago, March 14th, 1863.

Fresh Arrival
OF
SUMMER GOODS!
AT
WHEELLOCK'S.

JUST Received, twenty-five gross of the best kind of
FRUIT JARS.
 None on hand except those kinds that were proved to
 be good, by use, last year. This large lot was bought
 cheap and will be
SOLD CHEAP.

Also, just received a fresh lot of
Pineapples,
Spiced and Cured Oysters,
Lobsters,
Clams,
Sardines,
Fresh Peaches,

Raspberry, Lemon & a variety of Syrups
ALL AT LOW PRICES
Jamestown, June 18th, 1861. J. 18daw.3m

NATIONAL FLAGS!

FOR sale by McKee & Bro. We keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, all sizes of flags of the best woolen fabrics.

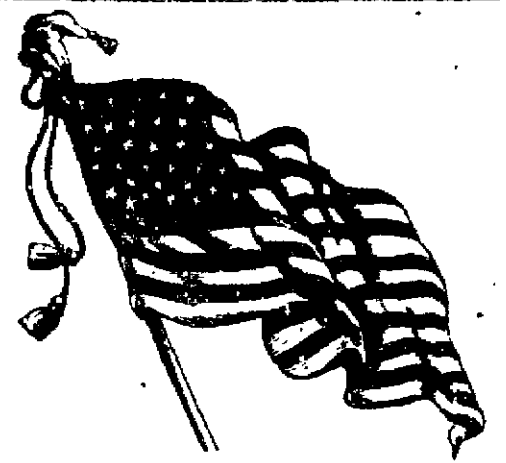
may 14/11

McKEE & BRO

RAGS! RAGS!

I WILL pay the highest market price for CASH or

trade, for any quantity of Kags, directed at my
store, West Milwaukee street, just below the Hyatt
House. W. G. EAKING.
Janesville, January 1st, 1860. 20w



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where'er she flies the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Exchange of Prisoners and Putting Down Guerrilla Warfare.

Gen. Hunter has repudiated the arrangement between Gens. Fremont and Price for the exchange of prisoners; also that persons arrested for the mere expression of political opinion may be released, and no arrests to be hereafter made for a like cause on either side; that families broken up on this account may be re-united; that the war now pressing shall be confined exclusively to armies in the field; and that armed bands not legitimately connected with such armies are ordered to disband; all this under penalty of military law according to the offense.

The exchange of prisoners in this war has heretofore been effected indirectly; our government not being willing to so far recognize the rebels as belligerents, as to do so directly, according to the usages of war. A great deal of suffering has been imposed upon prisoners, who could not be released, on this account, and even many deaths have occurred. To a straight-forward mind, not warped by the nonsense of diplomacy, there can be no objection to a direct exchange of prisoners. That we must, at last, come to this, if the war continues in its present proportions, no one can doubt. Humanity demands it: and our government, if it cannot at once put down the rebels, will have no right to call upon our soldiers to run all the risks of war, and in addition to this the liability, if taken prisoners, to lose their lives in prisons, away from friendly aid and succor. It appears to us that it is about time to discard the idea that the rebels are not a regularly organized military power; or at least sufficiently so, to be treated with in the exchange of prisoners. Flags of truce are recognized, and under them the usual courtesies of war have long been permitted by the government. In this way many prisoners have been released. It is also true that paroles given to the rebels are considered binding, although no formal agreement has been made to that effect. This being so, why not, in a frank and open manner, acknowledge what is done indirectly every day? After the battle of Belmont, an exchange of prisoners was effected by releasing them unconditionally on both sides. It would seem to be more creditable to do these acts of humanity directly according to specified terms, than to permit it to be done in this loose and unauthorized manner.

So in regard to guerrillas. This species of warfare which brings sorrow and death into all families in the border states where the people are divided in sentiment, should be prevented, if possible. We understand that the arrangement of Fremont and Price placed all parties outside of the protection of the armies who did not permanently and regularly belong to either. Thus the roving bands, who have committed so much devastation in Missouri, were to be put down by the infliction of death, if they did not disperse. That the object was a good and humane one, none can doubt. Whether the terms of the arrangement were such as to effect it, we do not know, but we are quite sure that some other method than that heretofore practiced, must be adopted, as the war of guerrillas still continues unabated, and regularly commences as soon as our armies retire from a district supposed to have been subdued.

It is now asserted that no force was ordered to menace Columbus from Paducah at the time of the Belmont affair. When the whole truth comes out in relation to it, we believe it will be second only to Ball's Bluff in the stupidity of the plan, while the desperate bravery of the men will be universally acknowledged.

Springfield was called the "Key of the Southwest" while Lyon was defending it, and afterwards when Price was occupying it. It has suddenly become of no possible consequence, and our army has been withdrawn, leaving the Union men of that region to the mercy of the rebels. If we knew a good reason to offer we should approve of this change in military policy, but for the want of it, we shall say nothing, hoping that it is all right.

The rebels have 114 cannon in their fortifications at Columbus, Ky., which are situated on a chalk cliff, one hundred and seventy five feet high. This position is rather hard to take.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that Gen. Curtis and Gov. Gamble are giving passes to disunion men who are taking slaves south, thirty or forty in a gang, and that federal officers and soldiers are ordered to assist them. This is a strange policy.

There is a great movement of eastern troops to Washington and Annapolis. The regiments are pouring into Washington at the rate of about ten per week, and about twelve thousand men have been concentrated at Annapolis, where they await transportation to the southern coast. Four New York regiments were under marching orders on Tuesday, and they keep coming from New England.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

In fulfillment of the promise made yesterday, I proceed to state the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals visited by me.

At St. Louis I visited all the hospitals except one. The number of sick and wounded at that city on the 11th inst. was about 1,800. The prevailing diseases are typhoid fever, measles and diarrhoea. The typhoid fever is the most fatal, and if the patient does not get into a hospital, the chances of his recovery are against him. The sanitary committee of St. Louis are deserving much credit for their energy and attention to the sick. The hospitals are new, large buildings, well-lighted and ventilated, and kept in the best order. Everything for the comfort and recovery of the inmates is done with promptness, and in the most systematic manner. There were a large number of boys in all the hospitals; many of them as young as 16 years, and some even younger. I became fully satisfied that it is no help to the government to enlist boys under 18 years old. So many of them get sick and require others to attend them, that the benefit derived from them is more than balanced by the cost and trouble of keeping them. Besides many more of them die than older soldiers.

I company with Mr. May, a member of the sanitary committee, I visited the convalescent hospital, at Benton Barracks. This consists of a portion of the barracks, and contained about 300 patients, who had been in the city hospitals and discharged, as requiring active treatment no longer. They were in a wretched condition, most of them feeble and weak from the effect of their former sickness. Many had become detached from their regiments, and thereby lost the care of those who were especially assigned to look after their welfare. I could not learn that any one had particular charge of them. The benevolent could do much good at this hospital. What is needed is a few good, active business men, who would get those well enough for active service returned to their respective regiments, and the young and old sent home to their families or friends. The young boys especially ought to be sent to their homes.

At Cairo the sick and wounded numbered over 1,000. The hospitals there are in good condition, and the sick were well cared for.

At Bird's Point there are camp hospitals, and a great deal of sickness with typhoid fever and measles. The 20th Illinois regiment, stationed there, had over thirty on the sick list, nearly all with fever. Mr. Otis Hardee, of Joliet, had heard of their condition. He had collected a large lot of clothing and delicacies for the sick, and in company with his two daughters were engaged in taking care of them. They had been very much neglected by the proper medical officers. Two angels would not have been more welcome than these noble-hearted young ladies, devoting their attention to strangers in the offensive atmosphere and unwelcome scenes of a neglected sick room. With a womanly instinct they saw all that was needed, and whatever was required was performed with true delicacy and unaffected kindness.

At this place and at Fort Holt, as well as at St. Louis, there are a great many who might be called wandering sick persons belonging to regiments that had been sent to different sections of the country and who had been left behind upon the sick list with no officers to look after them.

THE REMEDY NEEDED. Such being the condition and wants of those unfortunate and suffering soldiers of the government, the question arises—"What is the duty of the government, through its officers and agents, and how shall the remedy be applied?"

The first essential requisite is the selection of the right kind of persons to look after and administer to the wants of the wounded and the sick. An old man whose vigor and activity is impaired by the number of his own years; the young man without sufficient experience to take care of himself; the vagrant or poverty-stricken politician, who seeks the place only for the pay attached to it; the dissolute or the idle, who spend their time in the billiard saloon or the grog-shop; the man who encumbers himself with a wife and family to visit friends and have a pleasure trip at the expense of the government; none of these should be employed. Many of the evils complained of and much of the suffering existing arises from the appointment of individuals in some one of these classes. The government supposes it has made provision for all the wants of its brave defenders, in health and in sickness, and depending upon the agents it has employed, neglects the arrangements it would otherwise make. For hospital and other duties pertaining to the welfare of the soldier disabled by wounds or disease, it needs a man of robust constitution, cultivated intelligence, kind heart and self-sacrificing spirit. One man like Mr. Hardee, of Joliet, with his woman-hearted daughters, is worth the whole list of fancy Samaritans or political favorites that have ever been assigned to this duty.

If it were not for the gratuitous and well directed efforts of the various sanitary committees, the suffering, already fearful enough, would be greatly aggravated. These committees have done much, very much, and many a grateful heart will beat in warm response of acknowledgment for their timely labors; but much remains to be done, both in the way of reformation and future provision. As the winter approaches, additional comforts will be needed. There is now, and will continue to be, a want of an abundant supply of warm clothing. Good woolen socks are particularly needed, and especially in the camp hospitals. The general hospitals are usually well provided, and when a patient reaches one of these he receives good care and appropriate treatment. But among the men who "fall by the way," whom the multiplied casualties of war assail when they are remote from the conveniences and necessities of an established hospital, death will make fearful inroads unless some better

provision is made for them than now exists.

Here is a field of labor quite as fruitful in good results as the recruiting of an army or the armament of a fleet. Who, with a heart, mind and body fit for the work, will occupy it? W.

Official Majorities.

The following are the official majorities for governor, as received:		
	Harvey	Ferguson
Rock	1,827	
Walworth	998	
Racine	360	
Kenosha	664	
La Crosse	389	
Fond du Lac	145	
Dane	438	
Columbia	1,184	
Green Lake	383	
Sheboygan	35	
Waushara	809	
Juneau	30	
Portage	344	
St. Croix	200	
Sauk	1,049	
Oregon	747	
Iowa	180	
Richland	199	
Winnebago	726	
Grant	963	
Monroe	517	
Adams	500	
Bad Axe	659	
Waupaca	600	
Polk	244	
Milwaukee	3,530	
Dodge	1,299	
Jefferson	238	
Crawford	90	
Outagamie	435	
Ozaukee	1,070	
Washington	1,049	
Brown	130	
Wood	29	
Marathon	303	
Marquette	108	
Waukesha	282	

On these figures Mr. Harvey gains 1838 on the vote of the same counties two years ago, when Gov. Randall was elected by a majority of 3,940.

GEN. HUNTER.—We find in our exchanges the following brief biography of Major Gen. Hunter:

"David Hunter is a native of New Jersey. He entered the army as second lieutenant of the fifth infantry, July 1st, 1822. After the close of the Sauk war, a regiment of dragoons was raised, of which Governor Dodge of Wisconsin, was Colonel, and Gen. Hunter and President Jeff. Davis were captains. At Cairo the sick and wounded numbered over 1,000. The hospitals there are in good condition, and the sick were well cared for.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 18. Steamer Norwegian, Liverpool 7th, London 8th.—Government ordered large shipment ball cartridges to Canada, but countermanded the shipment of Armstrong guns.

Paris Patrie gives the particulars of the convention of three powers on Mexican affairs. Washington Government will be invited to join, and it will be optional with them to send ships and troops.

Daily News says a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine. Times has an editorial on ill feeling of the north towards England and argues on its groundlessness, says it shall continue to express the conviction that secession has destroyed the federal union, and which side victory inclines, its recognition is impossible on the old basis.

Paris bourse higher; rentes 68 3/80. There have been several heavy commercial failures in Paris.

It was stated that arrivals of grain in France have been so excessive that some wheat was to be re-exported to England.

St. Louis, Nov. 28. Generals Halleck and Hamilton arrived this morning.

Generals Sturgis and Wyman arrived last night.

The divisions of Generals Hunter, Sturgis and Pope have reached different points on the Pacific railroad, where they will await orders from Gen. Halleck.

Gen. Wyman's brigade reached St. Louis yesterday, and the divisions of Sigel and Asboth will arrive to-day or to-morrow.

Wyman brought a number of rebel prisoners, among whom are Col. Price and several other officers.

St. Louis, Nov. 18. The Memphis Argus of the 16th has a dispatch from Charleston, 14th, which says the federal forces have possession of Pinckney Island, and have seized all able-bodied men on the plantations, taken them on board the fleet, and prevented others from fleeing by force. They have made no attempt, as yet, to effect a lodgment on the mainland.

The Memphis papers express great alarm at our preparation for the expedition down the Mississippi, and demand that the entire resources of the country shall be brought to bear against it.

The Argus says Price has done much for Missouri, but far more for Memphis.

Toronto, Nov. 18. The Globe and Leader newspapers have severe articles to-day on the seizure of Mason and Slidell. The Globe says it will add to the strength and dignity of the American government if the captives are liberated without remonstrance from Great Britain.

The Leader says it is an insult which the meanest government on earth would not submit to.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. Ephraim Ellsworth, father of the late Col. Ellsworth, has been appointed military storekeeper by the president, but is not yet assigned to duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. The war department will soon issue a circular to Governors of loyal states, asking the withdrawal of their agents for the purchase of arms at home and abroad, government having received advices that a sufficiency of arms will be received through its own agencies to meet the demand.

The president has appointed Captain Foote flag officer of the fleet in the western military department. He thus ranks with Major Generals; this obviates possibility of conflict between commanders of land and naval forces.

Allen Francis of Springfield, Ill., appointed consul to Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. During review of McDowell's and Wadsworth's Brigades a stampede occurred among pickets of 14th Brooklyn regiment about a mile and a half left Falls Church, owing to the approach of a large body of rebel cavalry, one man was wounded and several missing. Two regiments went to support the pickets, when the rebels fell back.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. The National Intelligencer this morning contains an elaborate article fully justifying the capture of Mason and Slidell. It cites authorities to show that under acknowledged law of nations Capt. Wilkes was authorized to board the English steamer and demand the delivery of persons charged with rebellion against the government.

It is believed here this article foreshadows the ground which will be taken by the state department on this question.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Richmond brings 200 letters from the federal prisoners in that city, all franked by Congressman Ely. The people of Richmond are reported to be in great alarm, and are exceedingly anxious for the future.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. Tribune's special.—Dispatches from Gen. Dix state that the rebels in Accomac have dispersed. Gen. Dix's proclamation went in on the previous day. They may rally in Northampton, but the Union men from Accomac were buying Union flags in Maryland to hoist as soon as our troops entered the country.

It is not improbable that the steamer Trent may be overhauled by two other American war vessels, before she reaches her destination.

Col. Graham of the 5th New York regiment, who commanded the reconnaissance at Mathias Point, has been ordered under arrest by Gen. McClellan, upon complaint of Gen. Hooker that Graham destroyed private property, such as dwelling houses, barns, &c. Col. Graham has arrived here and reported himself, and explains that he only destroyed such buildings as have been used by the enemy for their pickets, and for the storage of forage, which buildings for the several commanders of our naval vessels on the river, have been time to time endeavored to destroy by shells.

Yesterday seven punies attempted to run the blockade, six passed without interruption, but the seventh ran too near the Virginia shore, and the rebel batteries along the whole line opened on her; 20 shots were fired, three of which passed through her sails, but her hull was uninjured; she was, however, compelled to put back to Indian Head.

The ferry boat Stepping Stone, ran the blockade on Saturday night; she was not fired upon.

Times dispatch.—There is increasing confidence in the entire correctness of Capt. Wilkes' act in taking Slidell and Mason, and I am informed Secretary Chase has expressed his regret that Wilkes did not seize the vessel. Count De Gurovski is certain that Great Britain will not take exception to the act.

The statement that the President intends issuing a proclamation calling upon the states for 200,000 more volunteers is unfounded. When the half million volunteers called for by the act of congress has been recruited, no more will be received, except in the regular service.

It is proposed to send a portion of our prisoners of war to Port Mackinaw.

New York, Nov. 19. James T. Brady received from the many convention, last evening, the unanimous nomination for mayor, and it is understood that he will accept. The committee of the various German conventions, who were present, signified their hearty endorsement of the candidate.

The board of aldermen adopted resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the city to Com. Wilkes, for his gallant conduct in taking Mason and Slidell from a British steamer, and bringing them prisoners to the government, and he was requested to receive the congratulations of our citizens in the governor's room of the City Hall.

The Baltic or Atlantic, from Port Royal, is signalled.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

New York, Nov. 19. The steam transport Atlantic arrived this morning from Port Royal, which place she left on the 16th inst. Nothing of importance has transpired since last advices.

The dispatch relative to a fleet being sent off Ferdinand bound south, was undoubtedly an error as the federal fleet still remained at Port Royal on the 16th.

SALTSMITH, Md., Nov. 19. A messenger with a flag of truce arrived in Newton and communicated to General Lockwood that those in arms in Accomac, had laid down their arms and claimed their protection.

A messenger just from Newtown informed our correspondent that the Stars and Stripes are floating over Drummondstown.

The Markets.

New York, Nov. 19. Flour heavy and drooping. Wheat steady with moderate export demand, 1.25 1/2, 30 Milwaukee club; 1.25 1/2, 27 Chicago spring.

A FIRE IN THE REAR.—It now appears that James M. Slidell, in company with James M. Mason, of Virginia, departed for Europe, he took with him his wife and interesting son and daughters. Shrewd men in this quarter, who know the wily Louisiana senator, predict that it is his intention never to return; that, so far from caring about the interests of the confederacy, he is only too glad to be rid of it, and that, if a reverse should happen to Davis & Co., he will quickly settle down and cultivate foreign tastes, leaving his friends at home to take care of themselves. It is also asserted that during his stay at Richmond he became exceedingly unpopular by his haughty and dictatorial manner, and particularly by his malignant persecution of the northern prisoners. He never was liked in Louisiana, and thousands of Union men who have been compelled to espouse secession blame him for driving them into the conspiracy.

This fire in the rear—of which the fiery Frenchman, Pierre Soule, is the leader—is a conflagration that he is not prepared to meet. Slidell is a very old man—fond of his ease—and has, doubtless, prepared for the storm, which, with his peculiar relations to the moneyed men of Europe, he could easily do, by clandestinely disposing of sufficient property to enable him to spend the balance of his days in a land to which all his sympathies have been tending. There is another reason why Mr. Slidell will not feel very anxious to return to the United States. He cannot leave Europe without being watched by the thousands of Union men who know all his purposes and to whom he should leave the chances are ten to one that he would be captured and taken back to the free states, in which he was born, and of which he has been the most ungrateful enemy. It is stated that the widow of his own brother, the celebrated Slidell Mackenzie, now residing at Morristown, New Jersey, has stricken the Slidell out of her name, and now calls herself simply Mrs. Mackenzie.—Philadelphia Press.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Standard has an article in regard to the recent Union convention in Hyde county. It says:

"Unless this movement is stopped at once by the strong arm of the confederate states, more than half of the counties in this state will be attached to the black republican government before the Union congress meets."

The Standard also has a slap at the congress "for leaving this matter with North Carolina to attend to, when it was very evident that the state authorities will never make a move in this direction—owing to the reason that they are in the same boat with the Unionists."

The same paper also says:

"It would not be so surprising if the counties should grumble a little at the heavy tax imposed upon them; but to talk about repudiating the entire government, because they are taxed higher than usual, is trifling with a serious matter."

If we were to have a new election to-day, for the legislature and state officers, no one knows amid the present discord, what state of things might turn up."

Five of the North Carolina regiments who were called for the war have been disbanded and surrendered their arms to the state. The confederate government gave them neither pay, food nor clothes, and the Standard fears that the "other regiments will do likewise unless their demands are promptly met."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. Most of the regiments that were recently detailed for service in lower Maryland have returned. Some of them had no tents, and it was therefore a subject of interesting inquiry to learn how the men stood exposure to cold and rain without shelter. The response is so favorable as to warrant the suggestion that the health of troops is better preserved by bivouacking than by reposing under canvas. That indispensable requisite to full physical vigor, i. e. fresh, pure air, cannot possibly be had within tents. Bonaparte spoke of this point at St. Helena, saying that tents impeded the march of an army and exposed their numbers and positions to the enemy. He therefore required his soldiers to sleep with their feet to the fire, covering themselves, if practicable, by rude structures of boards, logs, boughs of trees, &c.—Cor. Baltimore Sun.

THE CAUSE IN KENTUCKY.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing from Edmondson county, on the 7th inst., says:

Brownsville was again occupied on Saturday evening by three hundred confederate soldiers. They are robbing the country of every article of clothing and bedding and provisions, stock and grain that can be of value to an army. Many citizens are leaving their homes and all to the mercy of the most fiendlike and unchristian enemy that was ever suffered to overrun any country. With their wives and little children they are seeking protection in other states.

SHELL VS. BULLETS.—A member of an artillery company who was in the battle of Belmont, writes his father a description of that battle, in which occurs the following passage:

"Shells are bad enough, but bullets are worse. I would rather stand through all the shelling than to stand again and give those sharpshooters a chance as we did on the river bank. The sound of a large shell is exactly like the sound of a saw in a saw mill cutting a piece of green timber. They can be seen, and when one sees the flash of the cannon, the best plan is to fall flat on the ground, as the shell when it bursts always flies upward."

THANKSGIVING.—The governors of all the northwestern states have appointed Thursday November 28th, as a day of thanksgiving. The same day has been appointed in New York and several other of the eastern states.

The Memphis Appeal says, from the best information it can obtain, the southern loss at the battle of Belmont, was about five hundred killed and wounded. There were fifty or sixty killed and two hundred wounded, in one Arkansas regiment.

The Bridgewater iron works in Massachusetts, have government contracts on hand sufficient to keep their establishment in operation until next June.

Lord Palmerston has entered on his 78th year. He was born on the 20th of October, 1784.

Gen. Sherman who has been superseded by Gen. Buell in Kentucky, is to report to Gen. Halleck in Missouri.

An authentic life of Gen. Lyon is shortly to be given to the public, prepared by Dr. Aabel Woodward of Hartford. He has in his possession the letters and private papers of Gen. Lyon, and many valuable documents that are not accessible to others. The volume will be embellished with a portrait and maps of battle-fields.

C. H. Parker has been appointed superintendent of the Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island railroad, and Z. G. Simmons general manager of the same.

AFTER THE TRAITORS.—We are happy to see that the loyal citizens of Kentucky are in chase of the traitors. The grand jury in session at Frankfort, Kentucky, adjourned on Wednesday last, having found indictments for treason against thirty-two prominent citizens, among whom may be mentioned Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., John C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, Ben. Desha and Henry Hawkins. Nineteen persons were also indicted for high misdemeanor.

UNFORTUNATE.—The British steamship company, running between Quebec and Liverpool, have been peculiarly unfortunate. They have lost, within the last few years, besides the North Briton, the Hungarian, Indian, and two Canadians. One of the most dangerous parts of the American coast is from Newfoundland to the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

Col. Mulligan has declined a banquet offered to him by the citizens of Chicago. He declares that the services rendered by him at Springfield have been sufficiently acknowledged.

A CLOAK THING.—The vote on the Lafayette county-seat has resulted in the success of Darlington by four majority. It is about as close as the vote on the bill authorizing the submission of the question of removal in the last assembly.

The Chicago Tribune says that Paymaster Phinney is "one of Fremont's own appointees." Major Phinney is not one of Fremont's appointees, but was appointed by President Lincoln.—St. Louis Dem.

MARRIED. By the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Nov. 11th, THOMAS H. BROWN and ANNA M. BROWN, both of Janesville, Wis. By the Rev. W. C. Whitford, Nov. 18th, by the Rev. W. C. Whitford, Prof. O. C. TWINING, of Milton Academy, and MISS FIEBE A. BARKER, of Edgemoor.

For the Daily Gazette. Died—Nellie D., Aged 25.

Few are the words, yet how replete with sorrow to the stricken ones left behind. Daring Nellie, we had watched your trembling footsteps as they slowly and sadly, day by day, led you down the "dark valley and shadow-land" we dreamed not that you would so soon stand upon the banks of the chill Death river, and when we saw you enveloped in the rushing water, the dark land of sorrow blended with its shadowy pall.

We saw not with our own finite vision the angel hosts who stood, waiting to welcome you, on the gray banks of the "other shore." We heard not the glorious anthems of welcome, chanted by angel choirs, echoing and re-echoing among the mountains which are round about the city of our Lord. We saw not the joyful gates of the Eternal City opened wide to receive the weary soul worn pilgrim. We could not breathe the perfumes of the flowers and flowers which bloom through eternal summer-time "in the green pastures and by the still waters" where thou shalt wander forevermore. God grant that though we "see through a glass darkly," yet aided by the steady burning light of faith, we may be able to look beyond the vacant place in the home circle, and the new made grave on yonder hillside to the glorious of that other world, which "our lost Nellie" now inhabits with vision unbounded. May we by her example learn to "Remember our Creator in the days of our youth, ere the silver cord be loosed or the golden bowl broken. Then shall we, like her, go down to grave peacefully and quietly, and lie down upon this bed of death.

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him And lies down to pleasant dreams." M. L. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Places Wanted for Two Boys. DEACONS are wanted with good farmers for two, active good boys, eight and nine years old. They will be indentured until 21 years old, and will be hired at the same or separate rates. Inquire of Meloy A. Bro., Janesville, or at this office. no1842w-1

TO THE PUBLIC.

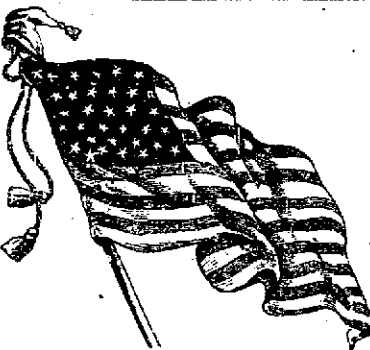
UNTIL further notice we have concluded to take at all Wisconsin funds, the using the banks lately through the fire sale. The original ten rejected banks taken the same as the rest. The public should bear in mind that the Banking Association were required for the redemption on a yield first on December, 1861. no1842w-1

WATER LIME

AND Rosendale Cement. FRESH GRIND. Last Consignment of the Season. FOR Sale by R. G. HARLOW, Depots at Pearson's Grocery Store and at O. A. N. W. Railway depot. no1845w-1

LAPPIN'S HALL.

GRAHAM'S Campbell Minstrels composed of the ELITE OF THE PROFESSION, will give one only of their SOIREE DE ETHIOPE, descriptive of Darky life. Wednesday Eve., Nov. 20th. Doors Open at



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Exchange of Prisoners and Putting
Down Guerrilla Warfare.

Gen. Hunter has repudiated the arrangement between Gens. Fremont and Price for the exchange of prisoners; also that persons arrested for the mere expression of political opinion may be released, and no arrests to be hereafter made for a like cause on either side; that families broken up on this account may be re-united; that the war now pressing shall be confined exclusively to armies in the field; and that armed bands not legitimately connected with such armies are ordered to disband; all this under penalty of military law according to the offense.

The exchange of prisoners in this war has heretofore been effected indirectly; our government not being willing to so far recognize the rebels as belligerents, as to do so directly, according to the usages of war. A great deal of suffering has been imposed upon prisoners, who could not be released, on this account, and even many deaths have occurred. To a straight-forward mind, not warped by the nonsense of diplomacy, there can be no objection to a direct exchange of prisoners. That we must, at last, come to this, if the war continues in its present proportions, no one can doubt. Humanity demands it; and our government, if it cannot at once put down the rebels, will have no right to call upon our soldiers to run all the risks of war, and in addition to this the liability, if taken prisoners, to lose their lives in prisons, away from friendly aid and succor. It appears to us that it is about time to discard the idea that the rebels are not a regularly organized military power; or at least sufficiently so, to be treated with in the exchange of prisoners. Flags of truce are recognized, and under them the usual courtesies of war have long been permitted by the government. In this way many prisoners have been released. It is also true that paroles given to the rebels are considered binding, although no formal agreement has been made to that effect. This being so, why not, in a frank and open manner, acknowledge what is done indirectly every day? After the battle of Belmont, an exchange of prisoners was effected by releasing them unconditionally on both sides. It would seem to be more creditable to do these acts of humanity directly according to specified terms, than to permit it to be done in this loose and unauthorized manner.

So in regard to guerrillas. This species of warfare which brings sorrow and death into all families in the border states where the people are divided in sentiment, should be prevented, if possible. We understand that the arrangement of Fremont and Price placed all parties outside of the protection of the armies who did not permanently and regularly belong to either. Thus the roving bands, who have committed so much devastation in Missouri, were to be put down by the infliction of death, if they did not disperse. That the object was a good and humane one, none can doubt. Whether the terms of the arrangement were such as to effect it, we do not know, but we are quite sure that some other method than that heretofore practiced, must be adopted, as the war of guerrillas still continues unabated, and regularly commences as soon as our armies retire from a district supposed to have been subdued.

It is now asserted that no force was ordered to menace Columbus from Paducah at the time of the Belmont affair. When the whole truth comes out in relation to it, we believe it will be second only to Ball's Bluff in the stupidity of the plan, while the desperate bravery of the men will be universally acknowledged.

Springfield was called the "Key of the Southwest" while Lyon was defending it, and afterwards when Price was occupying it. It has suddenly become of no possible consequence, and our army has been withdrawn, leaving the Union men of that region to the mercy of the rebels. If we knew a good reason to offer we should approve of this change in military policy, but for the want of it, we shall say nothing, hoping that it is all right.

The rebels have 114 cannon in their fortifications at Columbus, Ky., which are situated on a chalk cliff, one hundred and seventy five feet high. This position is rather hard to take.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that Gen. Curtis and Gov. Gamble are giving passes to disunion men who are taking slaves south, thirty or forty in a gang, and that federal officers and soldiers are ordered to assist them. This is a strange policy.

There is a great movement of eastern troops to Washington and Annapolis. The regiments are pouring into Washington at the rate of about ten per week, and about twelve thousand men have been concentrated at Annapolis, where they await transportation to the southern coast. Four New York regiments were under marching orders on Tuesday, and they keep coming from New England.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

In fulfillment of the promise made yesterday, I proceed to state the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals visited by me.

At St. Louis I visited all the hospitals except one. The number of sick and wounded at that city on the 11th inst. was about 1,800. The prevailing diseases are typhoid fever, measles and diarrhoea. The typhoid fever is the most fatal, and if the patient does not get into a hospital, the chances of his recovery are against him. The sanitary committee of St. Louis are deserving much credit for their energy and attention to the sick. The hospitals are new, large buildings, well-lighted and ventilated, and kept in the best order. Everything for the comfort and recovery of the inmates is done with promptness, and in the most systematic manner. There were a large number of boys in all the hospitals; many of them as young as 16 years, and some even younger. I became fully satisfied that it is no help to the government to enlist boys under 18 years old. So many of them get sick and require others to attend them, that the benefit derived from them is more than balanced by the cost and trouble of keeping them. Besides many more of them die than older soldiers.

I company with Mr. May, a member of sanitary committee, I visited the convalescent hospital, at Benton Barracks. This consists of a portion of the barracks, and contained about 300 patients, who had been in the city hospitals and discharged, as requiring active treatment no longer. They were in a wretched condition, most of them feeble and weak from the effect of their former sickness. Many had become detached from their regiments, and thereby lost the care of those who were especially assigned to look after their welfare. I could not learn that any one had particular charge of them. The benevolent could do much good at this hospital. What is needed is a few good, active business men, who would get those well enough for active service returned to their respective regiments, and the young and old sent home to their families or friends. The young boys especially ought to be sent to their homes.

At Cairo the sick and wounded numbered over 1,000. The hospitals there are in good condition, and the sick were well cared for.

At Bird's Point there are camp hospitals, and a great deal of sickness with typhoid fever and measles. The 20th Illinois regiment, stationed there, had over thirty on the sick list, nearly all with fever. Mr. Otis Hardee, of Joliet, had heard of their condition. He had collected a large lot of clothing and delicacies for the sick, and in company with his two daughters were engaged in taking care of them. They had been very much neglected by the proper medical officers. Two angels would not have been more welcome than these noble-hearted young ladies, devoting their attention to strangers in the offensive atmosphere and unwelcome scenes of a neglected sick room. With a womanly instinct they saw all that was needed, and whatever was required was performed with true delicacy and unaffected kindness.

At this place and at Fort Holt, as well as at St. Louis, there are a great many who might be called wandering sick persons belonging to regiments that had been sent to different sections of the country and who had been left behind upon the sick list with no officers to look after them.

THE REMEDY NEEDED. Such being the condition and wants of those unfortunate and suffering soldiers of the government, the question arises—"What is the duty of the government, through its officers and agents, and how shall the remedy be applied?"

The first essential requisite is the selection of the right kind of persons to look after and administer to the wants of the wounded and the sick. An old man whose vigor and activity is impaired by the number of his own years; the young man without sufficient experience to take care of himself; the vagrant or poverty-stricken politician, who seeks the place only for the pay attached to it; the dissolute or the idle, who spend their time in the billiard saloon or the grog-shop; the man who encumbers himself with a wife and family to visit friends and have a pleasure trip at the expense of the government; none of these should be employed. Many of the evils complained of and much of the suffering existing arises from the appointment of individuals in some of these classes. The government supposes it has made provision for all the wants of its brave defenders, in health and in sickness, and depending upon the agents it has employed, neglects the arrangements it would it would otherwise make. For hospital and other duties pertaining to the welfare of the soldier disabled by wounds or disease, it needs a man of robust constitution, cultivated intelligence, kind heart and self-sacrificing spirit. One man like Mr. Hardee, of Joliet, with his woman-hearted daughters, is worth the whole list of fancy Samaritans or political favorites that have ever been assigned to this duty.

If it were not for the gratuitous and well directed efforts of the various sanitary committees, the suffering, already fearful enough, would be greatly aggravated. These committees have done much, very much, and many a grateful heart will beat in a warm response of acknowledgment for their timely labors; but much remains to be done, both in the way of reformation and future provision. As the winter approaches, additional comforts will be needed. There is now, and will continue to be, a want of an abundant supply of warm clothing. Good woolen socks are particularly needed, and especially in the camp hospitals. The general hospitals are usually well provided, and when a patient reaches one of these he receives good care and appropriate treatment. But among the men who "fall by the way," whom the multiplied casualties of war assail when they are remote from the conveniences and necessities of an established hospital, death will make fearful inroads unless some better

provision is made for them than now exists. Here is a field of labor quite as fruitful in good results as the recruiting of an army or the arming of a fleet. Who, with a heart, mind and body fit for the work, will occupy it?

Official Majorities.

The following are the official majorities for governor, as received:

	Harvey	Ferguson
Rock	1,827	.....
Walworth	998	.....
Racine	350	.....
Kenosha	564	.....
La Crosse	389	.....
Fond du Lac	145	.....
Dane	438	.....
Columbia	1,184	.....
Green Lake	385	.....
Sheboygan	809	.....
Wausau	30	.....
Juneau	30	.....
Portage	344	.....
St. Croix	200	.....
Sauk	1,049	.....
Green	747	.....
Iowa	180	.....
Richland	199	.....
Winnebago	726	.....
Grant	963	.....
Madison	517	.....
Adams	500	.....
Bad Axe	809	.....
Waupaca	244	.....
Polk	3,530	.....
Milwaukee	1,299	.....
Dodge	238	.....
Jefferson	90	.....
Crawford	435	.....
Outagamie	1,070	.....
Ozaukee	1,049	.....
Washington	180	.....
Brown	303	.....
Wood	108	.....
Marathon	262	.....
Marquette	1838	.....
Waushara	.....	.....

On these figures Mr. Harvey gains 1838 on the vote of the same counties two years ago, when Gov. Randall was elected by a majority of 3,940.

GEN. HUNTER.—We find in our exchanges the following brief biography of Major Gen. Hunter:

"David Hunter is a native of New Jersey. He entered the army as second lieutenant of the fifth infantry, July 1st, 1822. After the close of the Sank war, a regiment of dragoons was raised, of which Governor Dodge of Wisconsin, was Colonel, and Gen. Hunter and President Jeff. Davis were captains. In 1836 Gen. Hunter, then captain of the dragoons, resigned and became partner in the house of Kinzie, Hunter & Co., of Chicago. In 1842 he re-entered the army as paymaster, and continued in that department till his appointment of colonel of the cavalry in June last. He married a daughter of the late John Kinzie, one of the early pioneers of the west. He is a brother-in-law of John H. Kinzie, now paymaster in the army."

Does the new Major General's former residence in Chicago and his connection with the house of Kinzie & Co., account for the partiality of the Chicago "gang" for him, and their hostility to Fremont?

POLITICS OF THE COLONELS.—The following is said to be a classification of the politics of the colonels appointed by Gov. Randall:

1st Regiment, Starkweather, Democrat.
2d " O'Connor, Democrat.
3d " Hamilton, Democrat.
4th " Paine, Republican.
5th " Cobb, Republican.
6th " Cully, Republican.
7th " Van Dor, Democrat.
8th " Murphy, Democrat.
9th " Solomon, Republican.
10th " Chapin, Democrat.
11th " Harris, Democrat.
12th " Bryant, Republican.
13th " Maloney, Democrat.
14th " Heg, Republican.
15th " Wood, Republican.
16th " Allen, Democrat.
17th, offered to John Fitzgerald, dem.

REBELLION ON THE STAGE.—A SHAM FIGHT BROOKES EARNEST.—Encouraged by the war, one Sergeant J. W. Ambler has been teaching broadsword and bayonet exercise to the young men of Biddford, Me., and on a recent evening gave a public exhibition, at which it was announced there should be a "sham fight" between the federal and the rebels, the latter to fall at a proper moment. But the "rebels" had determined not to die so easy, but instead thereof to drive the Union men from the stage; and they had accordingly done it when the gallant sergeant, grasped his trusty sword and the work became no joke. He slashed right and left, regardless of heads or points, and turned the scale of battle. As a result there were seven men who needed surgical attendance. The audience were too much interested to have "our side" win to scruple about bruised heads. Indeed, intense excitement prevailed, and the audience were all on their feet, cheering the sergeant on. One man has been in bed ever since, and the sergeant was not able to drill for several days.

Here is a nearly parallel case. Shortly after the battle of Waterloo the event was dramatized and brought on the boards of one of the London theatres. The super-numeraries chosen to represent the brave warriors of Gaul refused to allow themselves to be overcome by the British troops unless they received extra remuneration. In order to wind up with the regular denouement the manager had to submit to the exaction.

What the Contrabands Do and Say.

A correspondent of the World, who accompanied the naval expedition, gives some interesting information as to the manner in which the slaves greet the new comers: "The contrabands were subjects of especial interest. Many came into camp with a squealing pig under one arm, or a turkey, or a fine hen, or shoulder of bacon, and a little bundle of clothes, or other goods, tied up in a handkerchief. One old fellow with mercantile propensities, and black as Tyrian darkness, except his dirty gray tufts of wool, tugged a wagon load of knapsacks and military accoutrements into camp, having collected them on the rebel road of flight. Pulling off his ragged, rimless straw hat, and bowing and scraping obsequiously, he inquired if 'Massa' wanted to take dem things and let old Tim stay wid dem? His wishes were accommodated, and he expressed his satisfaction with an emphatic, 'Bress de Lord, massa.' Another one said, 'O Lord, massa, we'se so glad. We've prayed and prayed the good Lord to send yer Yankees, and we knowed you'se a comin'."

"How did you know that?" asked one. "How did you get the news? You can't read the papers."

"No, massa," replied he, "we'se can't read, but we'se can listen. Massa and missus uses to read sometimes loud, and then we uses to hear 'em read and pull 'em out, and bending down as if at a keyhole. 'I'se lie'd, and Jim, and we put de bits recited, and we knowed you'se a comin', massa, bress de Lord.'"

Times' dispatch.—There is increasing confidence in the entire correctness of Capt. Wilkes' act in taking Slidell and Mason, and I am informed Secretary Chase has expressed his regret that Wilkes did not seize the vessel. Count De Gurovski is certain that Great Britain will not take exception to the act. The statement that the President intends issuing a proclamation calling upon the states for 100,000 more volunteers is un-derstand, and bending down as if at a keyhole. "I'se lie'd, and Jim, and we put de bits recited, and we knowed you'se a comin', massa, bress de Lord."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 18. Steamer Norwegian, Liverpool 7th, London 8th.—Government ordered large shipment ball cartridges to Canada, but commandeered the shipment of Armstrong guns.

Paris Patrie gives the particulars of the convention of three powers on Mexican affairs. Washington Government will be invited to join, and it will be optional with Daily News to send ships and troops. The Baltic or Atlantic, from Port Royal, is signalled.

Times has an editorial on ill feeling of the north towards England and argues on its groundlessness, says it shall continue to express the conviction that secession has destroyed the federal union, and which side victory inclines, its recognition is impossible on the old basis.

Paris house higher; rentes 68 5/8. There have been several heavy commercial failures in Paris.

It was stated that arrivals of grain in France have been so excessive that some wheat was to be re-exported to England.

St. Louis, Nov. 28. Generals Halleck and Hamilton arrived this morning. Generals Sturgis and Wyman arrived last night. The divisions of Generals Hunter, Sturgis and Pope have reached different points on the Pacific railroad, where they will await orders from Gen. Halleck.

Gen. Wyman's brigade reached Rolla yesterday, and the divisions of Sigel and Axborn will arrive to-day or to-morrow. Wyman brought a number of rebel prisoners, among whom are Col. Price and several other officers.

St. Louis, Nov. 18. The Memphis Argus of the 16th has a dispatch dated Charleston, 14th, which says the federal forces have possession of Pinckney Island, and have seized all able-bodied men on the plantations, taken them on board the fleet and prevented others from fleeing by force. They have made no attempt, as yet, to effect a lodgment on the mainland.

The Memphis papers express great alarm at our preparation for the expedition down the Mississippi, and demand that the entire resources of the country shall be brought to bear against it.

The Argus says Price has done much for Missouri, but far more for Memphis. The Globe and Leader newspapers have severe articles to-day on the seizure of Mason and Slidell. The Globe says it will add to the strength and dignity of the American government if the captives are liberated without remonstrance from Great Britain.

The Leader says it is an insult which the meanest government on earth would not submit to.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. Ephraim Ellsworth, father of the late Col. Ellsworth, has been named military storekeeper by the president, but is not yet assigned to duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. The war department will soon issue a circular to Governors of loyal states, requesting withdrawal of their agents for the purchase of arms at home and abroad, government having received advices that a sufficiency of arms will be received through its own agencies to meet the demand. The president has appointed Captain Footie flag officer of the fleet in the western military department. He thus ranks with Major Generals; this obviates possibility of conflict between commanders of land and naval forces.

Allen Francis of Springfield, Ill., appointed consul to Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. During review of McDowell's and Wadsworth's Brigades a stampede occurred among pickets of 14th Brooklyn regiment, about a mile and a half left Fort Church, owing to the approach of a large body of rebel cavalry, one man was wounded and several missing. Two regiments went to support the pickets, when the rebels fell back.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. The National Intelligencer this morning contains an elaborate article fully justifying the capture of Mason and Slidell. It cites authorities to show that under acknowledged laws of war Capt. Wilkes was justified in boarding the English steamer and demanding the delivery of persons charged with rebellion against the government.

It is believed here this article foreshadows the ground which will be taken by the state department on this question. A gentleman who has just arrived here from Richmond brings 200 letters from the federal prisoners in that city, all franked by Congressman Ely. The people of Richmond are reported to be in great alarm, and are exceedingly anxious for the future.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. Tribune's special.—Dispatches from Gen. Dix state that the rebels in Accomac have dispersed. Gen. Dix's proclamation went in on the previous day. They may rally in Northampton, but the Union men from Accomac were buying Union flags in Maryland to hoist as soon as our troops entered the country.

It is not improbable that the steamer Trent may be overhauled by two other American war vessels, before she reaches her destination.

Col. Graham of the 5th New York regiment, who commanded the reconnaissance at Mathias Point, has been ordered under arrest by Gen. McClellan, upon complaint of Gen. Hooker that Graham destroyed private property, such as dwelling houses, barns, &c. Col. Graham has arrived here and reported himself, and explains that he only destroyed such buildings as have been used by the enemy for their pickets, and for the storage of forage, which buildings the severe bombardment of our naval vessels on the river, have from time to time endeavored to destroy by shells.

Yesterday seven pugies attempted to run the blockade; six passed without interruption, but the seventh ran too near the Virginia shore, and the rebel batteries along the whole line opened on her; 20 shots were fired, three of which passed through her sails, but her hull was unimpaired; she was, however, compelled to put back to Indian Head.

The ferry boat Stepping Stone, ran the blockade on Saturday night; she was not fired upon.

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The statement that the President intends issuing a proclamation calling upon the states for 100,000 more volunteers is understood, and bending down as if at a keyhole. "I'se lie'd, and Jim, and we put de bits recited, and we knowed you'se a comin', massa, bress de Lord."

It is proposed to send a portion of our prisoners of war to Port Mackinac.

New York, Nov. 19. James T. Brady received from the Tammany convention, last evening, the unanimous nomination for mayor, and it is understood that he will accept. The committee of the various German conventions, who were present, signified their hearty endorsement of the candidate.

The board of aldermen adopted resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the city to Com. Wilkes, for his gallant conduct in taking Mason and Slidell from a British steamer, and bringing them prisoners to the government, and he was requested to receive the congratulations of our citizens in the governor's room of the City Hall.

The Baltic or Atlantic, from Port Royal, is signalled.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

New York, Nov. 19. The steam transport Atlantic arrived this morning from Port Royal, which place she left on the 10th inst. Nothing of importance has transpired since last advices.

The dispatch which relates to the being seen of Fernandez' bound south, undoubtedly an error as the federal fleet still remained at Port Royal on the 16th.

A messenger with flag of truce arrived in Newton and communicated to General Lockwood that those in arms in Accomac, had laid down their arms and claimed their protection.

A messenger just from Newtown informed our correspondent that the Stars and Stripes are floating over Drummondstown.

The Markets.

New York, Nov. 19. Flour heavy and drooping. When easier with moderate export demand, 129a, 130 Milwaukee club; 125a, 127 Chicago spring.

A FINE IN THE REAR.—It now appears that when Mr. Slidell, in company with James M. Mason, of Virginia, departed for Europe, he took with him his wife and interesting son and daughters. Shrewd men in this quarter, who know the wily Louisiana senator, predict that it is his intention never to return; that, so far from caring about the interests of the confederacy, he is only too glad to be rid of it, and that, if a reverse should happen to Davis & Co., he will quietly settle down and cultivate foreign talents, leaving his friends at home to take care of themselves. It is also asserted that during his stay at Richmond he became exceedingly unpopular by his haughty and dictatorial manner, and particularly by his malignant persecution of the northern prisoners. He never was liked in Louisiana, and thousands of Union men who have been compelled to espouse secession blame him for doing them into the confederacy.

This fine in the rear of which the Rev. Frenchman, Pierre Soule, is the leader, a confederation that he is not prepared to meet. Slidell is a very old man—fond of his ease—and has, doubtless, prepared for the storm, which, with his peculiar relations to the moneyed men of Europe, he could easily do, by clandestinely disposing of sufficient property to enable him to spend the balance of his days in a land to which all the sympathies have been turning. There is another reason why Mr. Slidell will not feel very anxious to return to the United States. He cannot leave Europe without being watched by the thousands of Union men who know all his purposes; and if he should leave, the chances are ten to one that he would be captured and taken back to the free states, in which he was born, and of which he has been the most ungrateful enemy. It is stated that the widow of his own brother, the celebrated Slidell Mackenzie, now residing at Montreal, New Jersey, has stricken the Slidell out of her name, and now calls herself simply Mrs. Mackenzie.—Philadelphia Press.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Standard has an article in regard to the recent Union convention in Hyde county. It says:

"Unless this movement is stopped at once by the strong arm of the confederate states, more than half of the counties in this state will be attached to the black republic government before the Union congress meets."

The Standard also has a slap at the congress "for leaving this matter with North Carolina to attend to, when it was very evident that the state authorities will never make a move in this direction—owing to the reason that they are in the same boat with the Unionists."

The same paper also says: "It would not be so surprising if the counties should grumble a little at the heavy tax imposed upon them; but to talk about repudiating the entire government, because they are taxed higher than usual, is trifling with a serious matter."

"If we were to have a new election to-day, for the legislature and state officers, no one knows, amid the present discord, what state of things might turn up."

Five of the North Carolina regiments who were enrolled for the war have been disbanded and surrendered their arms to the state. The confederate government gave them neither pay, food, nor shelter, and the Standard fears that the "other regiments will do likewise unless their demands are promptly met."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. Most of the regiments that were recently detailed for service in lower Maryland have returned. Some of them had no tents, and it was therefore a subject of interesting inquiry to learn how the men stood exposure to cold and rain without shelter. The response is so favorable as to warrant the suggestion that the health of troops is better preserved by bivouacking than by residing under canvas. That indispensable requisite to full physical vigor, i. e., fresh pure air, cannot possibly be had within tents. Bonaparte spoke of this point at St. Helena, saying that tents impeded the march of an army and exposed their numbers and positions to the enemy. He therefore required his soldiers to sleep with their feet to the fire, covering themselves, if practicable, by rude structures of boards, logs, boughs of trees, &c.—Cor. Baltimore Sun.

THE CAUSE IN KENTUCKY.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing from Edmondson county, on the 7th inst., says:

Brownsville was again occupied on Saturday evening by three hundred confederate soldiers. They are robbing the country of every article of clothing and bedding and provisions, stock and grain that can be of value to an army. Many citizens are leaving their homes and all to the mercy of the most fendible and unchristian enemy that was ever suffered to overrun any country. With their wives and little children they are seeking protection in other states.

SHELL VS. BULLETS.—A member of an artillery company who was in the battle of Belmont, writes his father a description of that battle, in which occurs the following passage:

"Shells are bad enough, but bullets are worse. I would rather stand through all the shelling than to stand again and give those sharpshooters a chance as we did on the river bank. The sound of a large shell is exactly like the sound of a saw in a saw mill cutting a piece of green timber. They can be seen and when one sees a flash of the cannon the best plan is to fall flat on the ground, as the shell when it bursts always dies upward."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

THANKSGIVING.—The governors of all the northwestern states have appointed Thursday November 28th, as a day of thanksgiving. The same day has been appointed in New York and several other of the eastern states.

The Memphis Appeal says, from the best information it can obtain, the southern loss at the battle of Belmont, was about five hundred killed and wounded. There were fifty or sixty killed and two hundred wounded, in one Arkansas regiment.

The Bridgewater iron works in Massachusetts, have government contracts on hand sufficient to keep their establishment in operation until next June.

Lord Palmerston has entered on his 78th year. He was born on the 20th of October, 1784.

Gen. Sherman has been superseded by Gen. Buell in Kentucky, is to report to Gen. Halleck in Missouri.

An authentic life of Gen. Lyon is shortly to be given to the public, prepared by Dr. Ashbel Woodward of Hartford. He has in his possession the letters and private papers of Gen. Lyon, and many valuable documents that are not accessible to others. The volume will be embellished with a portrait and maps of battle-fields.

C. H. Parker has been appointed superintendent of the Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island railroad, and Z. G. Simmons general manager of the same.

AFTER THE TRAITORS.—We are happy to see that the loyal citizens of Kentucky are in chase of the traitors. The grand jury in session at Frankfort, Kentucky, adjourned on Wednesday last, having found indictments for treason against thirty-two prominent citizens, among whom may be mentioned Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., John C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, Ben. Desha and Henry Hawkins. Nine-teen persons were also indicted for high misdemeanor.

UNFORTUNATE.—The British steamship company, running between Quebec and Liverpool, have been peculiarly unfortunate. They have lost, within the last few years, besides the North Briton, the Hungarian, Indian, and two Canadians. One of the most dangerous parts of the American coast is from Newfoundland to the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

Col. Mulligan has declined a banquet offered to him by the citizens of Chicago. He declares that the services rendered by him at Springfield have been sufficiently acknowledged.

A CLOSE THING.—The vote on the Lafayette county-seat has resulted in the success of Darlington by four majority. It is about as close as the vote on the bill authorizing the submission of the question of removal in the last assembly.

The Chicago Tribune says that Paymaster Phinney is "one of Fremont's own appointees." Major Phinney is not one of Fremont's appointees, but was appointed by President Lincoln.—St. Louis Dem.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Nov. 14th, THOMAS A. HEMMINS and ANNA EATON, both of Janesville. By the

[illegible]

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Whisky's East India Pale Ale in Jugs, which will be
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A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and
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14th, 1861. mark-14th

Fresh Arrival

OF

WINTER GOODS!
AT
WHEELOCK'S.
Received, twenty-five Gross of the best kind of
FRUIT JARS.
And except those kinds that were proved to
be unsaleable.

will be
SOLD CHEAP.
 I have received a fresh lot of
 " "
 and Cove Oysters,
 Lobsters,
 Clams,
 Sardines,

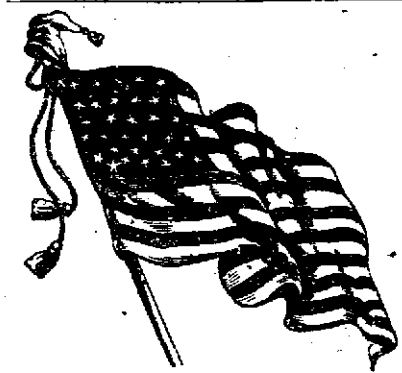
Fresh Peaches, Pickles,
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Buy the highest market price, in cash for
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Exchange of Prisoners and Putting Down Guerrilla Warfare.

Gen. Hunter has repudiated the arrangement made between Gen. Fremont and Price for the exchange of prisoners; also that persons arrested for the mere expression of political opinion may be released, and no arrests to be hereafter made for a like cause on either side; that families broken up on this account may be reunited; that the war now pressing shall be confined exclusively to armies in the field; and that armed bands not legitimately connected with such armies are ordered to disband; all this under penalty of military law according to the offense.

The exchange of prisoners in this war has heretofore been effected indirectly; our government not being willing to so far recognize the rebels as belligerents, as to do so directly, according to the usages of war. A great deal of suffering has been imposed upon prisoners, who could not be released, on this account, and even many deaths have occurred. To a straight-forward mind, not warped by the nonsense of diplomacy, there can be no objection to a direct exchange of prisoners. That we must, at last, come to this, if the war continues in its present proportions, no one can doubt. Humanity demands it; and our government, if it cannot at once put down the rebels, will have no right to call upon our soldiers to run all the risks of war, and in addition to this liability, if taken prisoners, to lose their lives in prisons, away from friendly aid and succor. It appears to us that it is about time to discard the idea that the rebels are not a regularly organized military power; or at least sufficiently so, to be treated with in the exchange of prisoners. Flags of truce are recognized, and under them the usual courtesies of war have long been permitted by the government. In this way many prisoners have been released. It is also true that paroles given to the rebels are considered binding, although no formal agreement has been made to that effect. This being so, why not, in a frank and open manner, acknowledge what is done indirectly every day? After the battle of Belmont, an exchange of prisoners was effected by releasing them unconditionally on both sides. It would seem to be more creditable to do these acts of humanity directly according to specified terms, than to permit it to be done in this loose and unauthorized manner.

So in regard to guerrillas. This species of warfare which brings sorrow and death into all families in the border states where the people are divided in sentiment, should be prevented, if possible. We understand that the arrangement of Fremont and Price placed all parties outside of the protection of the armies who did not permanently and regularly belong to either. Thus the roving bands, who have committed so much devastation in Missouri, were to be put down by the infliction of death, if they did not disperse. That the object was a good and humane one, none can doubt. Whether the terms of the arrangement were such as to effect it, we do not know, but we are quite sure that some other method than that heretofore practiced, must be adopted, as the war of guerrillas still continues unabated, and regularly commences as soon as our armies retire from a district supposed to have been subdued.

It is now asserted that no force was ordered to menace Columbus from Paducah at the time of the Belmont affair. When the whole truth comes out in relation to it, we believe it will be second only to Ball's Bluff in the stupidity of the plan, while the desperate bravery of the men will be universally acknowledged.

Springfield was called the "Key of the Southwest" while Lyon was defending it, and afterwards when Price was occupying it. It has suddenly become of no possible consequence, and our army has been withdrawn, leaving the Union men of that region to the mercy of the rebels. If we knew a good reason to offer we should approve of this change in military policy, but for the want of it, we shall say nothing, hoping that it is all right.

The rebels have 114 cannon in their fortifications at Columbus, Ky., which are situated on a chalk cliff, one hundred and seventy five feet high. This position is rather hard to take.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that Gen. Curtis and Gov. Gamble are giving passes to disunion men who are taking slaves south, thirty or forty in a gang, and that federal officers and soldiers are ordered to assist them. This is a strange policy.

There is a great movement of eastern troops to Washington and Annapolis. The regiments are pouring into Washington at the rate of about ten per week, and about twelve thousand men have been concentrated at Annapolis, where they await transportation to the southern coast. Four New York regiments were under marching orders on Tuesday, and they keep coming from New England.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

In fulfillment of the promise made yesterday, I proceed to state the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals visited by me.

At St. Louis I visited all the hospitals except one. The number of sick and wounded at that city on the 11th inst. was about 1,800. The prevailing diseases are typhoid fever, measles and diarrhea. The typhoid fever is the most fatal, and if the patient does not get into a hospital, the chances of his recovery are against him. The sanitary committee of St. Louis are deserving much credit for their energy and attention to the sick. The hospitals are new, large buildings, well-lighted and ventilated, and kept in the best order. Everything for the comfort and recovery of the inmates is done with promptness, and in the most systematic manner. There were a large number of boys in all the hospitals; many of them as young as 16 years, and some even younger. I became fully satisfied that it is no help to the government to enlist boys under 18 years old. So many of them get sick and require others to attend them, that the benefit derived from them is more than balanced by the cost and trouble of keeping them. Besides many more of them die than older soldiers.

I company with Mr. May, a member of the sanitary committee, I visited the convalescent hospital, at Benton Barracks. This consists of a portion of the barracks, and contained about 300 patients, who had been in the city hospitals and discharged, as requiring active treatment no longer. They were in a wretched condition, most of them feeble and weak from the effect of their former sickness. Many had become detached from their regiments, and thereby lost the care of those who were especially assigned to look after their welfare. I could not learn that any one had particular charge of them. The benevolent could do much good at this hospital. What is needed is a few good, active business men, who would get those well enough for active service returned to their respective regiments, and the young and old sent home to their families or friends. The young boys especially ought to be sent to their homes.

At Cairo the sick and wounded numbered over 1,000. The hospitals there are in good condition, and the sick were well cared for.

At Bird's Point there are camp hospitals, and a great deal of sickness with typhoid fever and measles. The 20th Illinois regiment, stationed there, had over thirty on the sick list, nearly all with fever. Mr. Otis Hardee, of Joliet, had heard of their condition. He had collected a large lot of clothing and delicacies for the sick, and in company with his two daughters were engaged in taking care of them. They had been very much neglected by the proper medical officers. Two angels would not have been more welcome than these noble-hearted young ladies, devoting their attention to strangers in the offensive atmosphere and unwholesome scenes of a neglected sick room. With a womanly instinct they saw all that was needed, and whatever was required was performed with true delicacy and unaffected kindness.

At this place and at Fort Holt, as well as at St. Louis, there are a great many who might be called wandering sick persons belonging to regiments that had been sent to different sections of the country and who had been left behind upon the sick list with no officers to look after them.

THE REMEDY NEEDED. Such being the condition and wants of those unfortunate and suffering soldiers of the government, the question arises—"What is the duty of the government, through its officers and agents, and how shall the remedy be applied?"

The first essential requisite is the selection of the right kind of persons to look after and administer to the wants of the wounded and the sick. An old man whose vigor and activity is impaired by the number of his own years; the young man without sufficient experience to take care of himself; the vagrant or poverty-stricken politician, who seeks the place only for the pay attached to it; the dissolute or the idle, who spend their time in the billiard saloon or the grog-shop; the man who enmeshes himself with a wife and family to visit friends and have a pleasure trip at the expense of the government; none of these should be employed. Many of the evils complained of and much of the suffering existing arises from the appointment of individuals in some one of these classes. The government supposes it has made provision for all the wants of its brave defenders, in health and in sickness, and depending upon the agents it has employed, neglects the arrangements it would it would otherwise make. For hospital and other duties pertaining to the welfare of the soldier disabled by wounds or disease, it needs a man of robust constitution, cultivated intelligence, kind heart and self-sacrificing spirit. One man like Mr. Hardee, of Joliet, with his woman-hearted daughters, is worth the whole lot of fancy Samaritans or political favorites that have ever been assigned to this duty.

If it were not for the gratuitous and well directed efforts of the various sanitary committees, the suffering, already fearful enough, would be greatly aggravated. These committees have done much, very much, and many a grateful heart will beat in a warm response of acknowledgment for their timely labors; but much remains to be done, both in the way of reformation and future provision. As the winter approaches, additional comforts will be needed. There is now, and will continue to be, a want of an abundant supply of warm clothing. Good woolen socks are particularly needed, and especially in the camp hospitals.

The general hospitals are usually well provided, and when a patient reaches one of these he receives good care and appropriate treatment. But among the men who "fall by the way," whom the multiplied casualties of war assail when they are remote from the conveniences and necessities of an established hospital, death will make fearful inroads unless some better

provision is made for them than now exists. Here is a field of labor quite as fruitful in good results as the recruiting of an army or the arming of a fleet. Who, with a heart, mind and body fit for the work, will occupy it?

Official Majorities.

The following are the official majorities for governor, as received:	
Rock	1,827
Walworth	998
Racine	350
Kenosha	564
La Crosse	389
Fond du Lac	145
Dane	438
Columbia	1,184
Green Lake	383
Sheboygan	809
Waushara	30
Juneau	30
Portage	344
St. Croix	200
Sauk	1,049
Green	747
Iowa	180
Richland	199
Winnebago	726
Grant	963
Monroe	517
Adams	500
Bad Ax	659
Waupaca	600
Polk	244
Milwaukee	3,630
Dodge	1,299
Jefferson	238
Crawford	435
Outagamie	90
Waunakee	1,070
Washington	1,049
Brown	1,340
Wood	29
Marathon	303
Marquette	108
Waushara	262

On these figures Mr. Harvey gains 1838 on the vote of the same counties two years ago, when Gov. Randall was elected by a majority of 3,940.

GEN. HUNTER.—We find in our exchanges the following brief biography of Major Gen. Hunter:

"David Hunter is a native of New Jersey. He entered the army as second lieutenant of the fifth infantry, July 1st, 1822. After the close of the Sauk war, a regiment of dragoons was raised, of which Governor Dodge of Wisconsin, was Colonel, and Gen. Hunter and President Jeff. Davis were captains. In 1836 Gen. Hunter, then captain of the dragoons, resigned and became partner in the house of Kinzie, Hunter & Co., of Chicago. In 1842 he re-entered the army as paymaster, and continued in that department till the appointment of colonel of the cavalry in June last. He married a daughter of the late John Kinzie, one of the early pioneers of the west. He is a brother-in-law of John H. Kinzie, now paymaster in the army."

Does the new Major General's former residence in Chicago and his connection with the house of Kinzie & Co., account for the partiality of the Chicago "gang" for him, and their hostility to Fremont?

POLITICS OF THE COLONELS.—The following is said to be a classification of the politics of the colonels appointed by Gov. Randall:

1st Regiment, Starkweather, Democrat.
2d " " O'Connor, Democrat.
3d " " Hamilton, Democrat.
4th " " Paine, Republican.
5th " " Cobb, Republican.
6th " " Cutler, Republican.
7th " " Van Dor, Democrat.
8th " " Murphy, Democrat.
9th " " Solomon, Republican.
10th " " Chapin, Democrat.
11th " " Harris, Democrat.
12th " " Bryant, Republican.
13th " " Maloney, Democrat.
14th " " Heg, Republican.
15th " " Wood, Republican.
16th " " Allen, Democrat.
17th, offered to John Fitzgerald, dem.

REBELLION ON THE STAGE.—A SHAM FIGHT BECOMES EARNEST.—Encouraged by the war, one Sergeant J. W. Ambler has been teaching broadsword and bayonet exercise to the young men of Biddford, Me., and on a recent evening gave a public exhibition, at which it was announced there should be a "sham fight" between the federal and the rebels, the latter to fall at a proper moment. But the "rebels" had determined not to die so easy, but instead thereof to drive the "Union men" from the stage; and they had nearly done it when the gallant sergeant grasped his trusty sword and the work became no joke. He slashed right and left, regiments of battle, and a few of the rebels were seen to bleed. As a regular and earnest student of the sword, the audience were to be expected to be much interested to have "our side" win to scruple about bruised heads. Indeed, intense excitement prevailed, and the audience were all on their feet, cheering the sergeant on. One man has been in bed ever since, and the sergeant was not able to drill for several days.

Here is a nearly parallel case. Shortly after the battle of Waterloo the event was dramatized and brought on the boards of one of the London theatres. The supernumeraries chosen to represent the brave warriors of Gaul refused to allow themselves to be overcome by the British troops unless they received extra remuneration. In order to wind up with the regular denouement the manager had to submit to the execution.

WHAT THE CONTRABANDS DO AND SAY.—A correspondent of the World, who accompanied the naval expedition, gives some interesting information as to the manner in which the slaves greet the new comers:

The contrabands were subjects of especial interest. Many came into camp with a squealing pig under one arm, or a turkey, or a fine hen, or shoulder of bacon, and a little bundle of clothes, or other goods, tied up in a handkerchief. One old fellow with mercantile propensities, and black as Tyrian darkness, except his dirty gray tufts of wool, tugged a wagon load of knapsacks and military accoutrements into camp, having collected them on the rebel road of flight. Pulling off his ragged, rimless straw hat, and bowing and scraping obsequiously, he inquired if "Massa Yankees would take dem things and let Tim stay wid dem." His wishes were accommodated, and he expressed his satisfaction with an emphatic, "Bress the Lor, massa." Another one said, "O Lord, massa, we so glad. We've prayed and prayed the good Lord to send yer Yankees, and we knowed you're a comin'." "How did you know that?" asked one. "How did you get the news? You can't read the papers," replied he, "we can't read, but we can listen. Massa and missus usen to hear sometimes loud, and then we usen to lie'n so," and pulling his ear, and bending down as if at a keyhole. "I see lie'n, and Jim, and we put de bits together, and we knowed you're a comin', massa, bress de Lord."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Offices in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 18. Steamer Norwegian, Liverpool 7th, London 8th.—Government ordered large shipment ball cartridges to Canada, but countermanded the shipment of Armstrong guns.

Paris Patrie gives the particulars of the convention of three powers on Mexican affairs. Washington Government will be invited to join, and it will be optional with them to send ships and troops.

Daily News says a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine.

Times has an editorial on ill feeling of the north towards England and argues on its groundlessness, says it shall continue to express the conviction that secession has destroyed the federal union, and which side victory inclines, its recognition is impossible on the old basis.

Paris press higher; reutes 68800c.

There have been several heavy commercial failures in Paris.

It was stated that arrivals of grain in France have been so excessive that some wheat was to be re-exported to England.

St. Louis, Nov. 28. Generals Halleck and Hamilton arrived this morning.

Generals Sturgis and Wyman arrived last night.

The divisions of Generals Hunter, Sturgis and Pope have reached different points on the Pacific railroad, where they will await orders from Gen. Halleck.

Gen. Wyman's brigade reached Rolla yesterday; and the divisions of Sigel and Ashboth will arrive to-day or to-morrow.

Wyman brought a number of rebel prisoners, among whom are Col. Price and several other officers.

St. Louis, Nov. 18. The Memphis Argus of the 16th has a dispatch dated Charleston, 14th, which says the federal forces have possession of Pinckney Island, and have seized all able-bodied men on the plantations, taken them on board the fleet, and prevented others from fleeing by force. They have made no attempt, as yet, to effect a lodgment on the mainland.

The Memphis papers express great alarm at our preparation for the expedition down the Mississippi, and demand that the entire resources of the country shall be brought to bear against it.

The Argus says Price has done much for Missouri, but far more for Memphis.

TORONTO, Nov. 18. The Globe and Leader newspapers have severe articles to-day on the seizure of Mason and Slidell.

The Globe says it will add to the strength and dignity of the American people, and the Leader says it is an insult which the meanest government on earth would not submit to.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. Ephraim Ellsworth, father of the late Col. Ellsworth, has been appointed military storekeeper by the president, but is not yet assigned to duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. The war department will soon issue a circular to Governors of loyal states, requesting withdrawal of their agents for the purchase of arms at home and abroad, government having received advice that a sufficiency of arms will be received through its own agencies to meet the demand.

The President has appointed Captain Fessenden, of the fleet in the western military department. He thus ranks with Major Generals; this obviates possibility of conflict between commanders of land and naval forces.

Allen Francis of Springfield, Ill., appointed consul to Victoria, Vancouver's island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. During review of McDowell's and Wadsworth's Brigades a stampede occurred among pickets of 14th Brooklyn regiment about a mile and a half left Falls Church, owing to the approach of a large body of rebel cavalry, one man was wounded and several missing. Two regiments went to support the pickets, when the rebels fell back.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. The National Intelligencer this morning contains an elaborate article fully justifying the capture of Mason and Slidell. It cites authorities to show that under acknowledged law of nations Capt. Wilkes was authorized to board the English steamer and demand the delivery of persons charged with rebellion against the government.

It is believed here this article foreshadows the ground which will be taken by the state department on this question.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Richmond brings 200 letters from the federal prisoners in that city, all franked by Congressman Ely. The people of Richmond are reported to be in great alarm, and are exceedingly anxious for the future.

TO-DAY'S REPORT. [Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. Tribune's special.—Despatches from Gen. Dix state that the rebels in Accomac have dispersed. Gen. Dix's proclamation went in on the previous day. They may rally in Northampton, but the Union men from Accomac were buying Union flags in Maryland to hoist as soon as our troops entered the country.

It is not improbable that the steamer Trent may be overhauled by two other American war vessels, before she reaches her destination.

Col. Graham of the 5th New York regiment, who commanded the reconnaissance at Mathias Point, has been ordered under arrest by Gen. McClellan, upon complaint of Gen. Hooker that Graham destroyed private property, such as dwellings, barns, &c. Col. Graham has arrived here and reported himself, and explains that he only destroyed such buildings as have been used by the enemy for their pickets, and for the storage of forage, which buildings the general commander of our naval vessels on the river, have from time to time endeavored to destroy by shells.

Yesterday seven pungies attempted to run the blockade; six passed without interruption, but the seventh ran too near the Virginia shore, and the rebel batteries along the whole line opened on her; 20 shots were fired, three of which passed through her sails, but her hull was uninjured; she was, however, compelled to put back to Indian Head.

The ferry boat Stepping Stone, ran the blockade on Saturday night; she was not fired upon.

Times' dispatch.—There is increasing confidence in the entire correctness of Capt. Wilkes' act in taking Slidell and Mason, and I am informed Secretary Chase has expressed his regret that Wilkes did not seize the vessel. Count De Garrowolski is certain that Great Britain will not take exception to the act.

The statement that the President intends issuing a proclamation calling upon the states for 200,000 more volunteers is unfounded. When the half million volunteers called for by the act of congress has been recruited, no more will be received, except in the regular service.

It is proposed to send a portion of our prisoners of war to Fort Mackinac.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. James T. Brady received from the many convention, last evening, the unanimous nomination for mayor, and it is understood that he will accept. The committee of the various German conventions, who were present, signified their hearty endorsement of the candidate.

The board of aldermen adopted resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the city to Com. Wilkes, for his gallant conduct in taking Mason and Slidell from a British steamer, and bringing them prisoners to the government, and he was requested to receive the congratulations of our citizens in the governor's room of the City Hall.

The Baltic or Atlantic, from Port Royal, is signalled.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. The steam transport Atlantic arrived this morning from Port Royal, which place she left on the 16th inst. Nothing of importance has transpired since last advices.

The dispatch relative to a fleet being seen off Fernandina bound south, was undoubtedly an error as the federal fleet still remained at Port Royal on the 16th.

SAULSBURY, Md., Nov. 19. A messenger with a flag of truce arrived in Newton and communicated to General Lockwood that those in arms in Accomac, had laid down their arms and claimed their protection.

A messenger just from Newtown informed our correspondent that the Stars and Stripes are floating over Drummondstown.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, Nov. 19. Flour heavy and drooping. When easier with moderate export demand, 1,294, 30 Milwaukee club; 1,254, 27 Chicago spring.

A FIRE IN THE REAR.—It now appears that when Mr. Slidell, accompanied by James M. Mason, of Virginia, departed for Europe, he took with him his wife and several of his children and daughters. Shrewd men in this quarter, who know the wily Louisiana senator, predict that it is his intention never to return; that, so far from caring about the interests of the confederacy, he is only too glad to be rid of it, and that, if a reverse should happen to Davis & Co., he will quietly settle down and cultivate foreign tastes, leaving his friends at home to take care of themselves. It is also asserted that during his stay at Richmond he became exceedingly unpopular by his haughty and dictatorial manner, and particularly by his malignant persecution of the northern prisoners. He never was liked in Louisiana, and thousands of Union men who have been compelled to escape secession blame him for driving them into the conspiracy.

This fire in the rear of which the flag-bearer, Pierre Soule, is the leader, is a conflagration that he is not prepared to meet. Slidell is a very old man—fond of his ease—and has, doubtless, prepared for the storm, which, with his peculiar relations to the moneyed men of Europe, he could easily do, by clandestinely disposing of sufficient property to enable him to spend the balance of his days in a land to which all his sympathies have been tending. There is another reason why Mr. Slidell will not feel very anxious to return to the United States. He cannot leave Europe without being watched by the thousands of Union men who know all his purposes; and if he should leave, the chances are ten to one that he would be captured and taken back to the free states, in which he was born, and of which he has been the most grateful enemy. It is stated that the widow of his own brother, the celebrated Slidell Mackenzie, now residing at Morristown, New Jersey, has stricken the Slidell out of her name, and now calls herself simply Mrs. Mackenzie.—Philadelphia Press.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Standard has an article in regard to the recent Union convention in Hyde county. It says:

"Unless this movement is stopped at once by the strong arm of the confederate states, more than half of the counties in this state will be attached to the black republican government before the Union congress meets."

The Standard also has a slap at the congress "for leaving this matter with North Carolina to attend to, when it was very evident that the state authorities will never make a move in this direction—owing to the reason that they are in the same boat with the Unionists."

The same paper also says: "It would not be so surprising if the counties should grumble a little at the heavy tax imposed upon them; but to talk about repudiating the entire government, because they are taxed higher than usual, is trifling with a serious matter."

"If we were to have a new election to-day, for the legislature and state officers, no one knows, amid the present discord, what state of things might turn up."

Five of the North Carolina regiments who were enrolled for the war have been disbanded and surrendered their arms to the state authorities. The confederate government gave them neither pay, food nor clothes, and the Standard fears that the "other regiments will do likewise unless their demands are promptly met."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. Most of the regiments that were recently detailed for service in lower Maryland have returned. Some of them had no tents, and it was therefore a subject of interesting inquiry to learn how the men stood exposure to cold and rain without shelter. The response is so favorable as to warrant the suggestion that the health of troops is better preserved by bivouacking than by reposing under canvas. That indispensable requisite to full physical vigor, i. e. fresh pure air, cannot possibly be had within tents.

Bonaparte spoke of this point at St. Helena, saying that tents impeded the march of an army and exposed the numbers and positions to the enemy. He therefore ordered his soldiers to sleep with their feet to the fire, covering themselves, if practicable, by rude structures of boards, logs, boughs of trees, &c.—Cor. Baltimore Sun.

THE CAUSE IN KENTUCKY.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing from Edmondson county, on the 7th inst., says:

Brownsville was again occupied on Saturday evening by three hundred confederate soldiers. They are robbing the country of every article of clothing and bedding and provisions, stock and grain that can be of value to an army. Many citizens are leaving their homes and all to the mercy of the most fendlike and unchristian enemy that was ever suffered to overrun any country. With their wives and little children they are seeking protection in other states.

SHELL vs. BULLETS.—A member of an artillery company who was in the battle of Belmont, writes his father a description of that battle, in which occurs the following passage:

"Shell are bad enough, but bullets are worse. I would rather stand through all the shelling than to stand again and give those sharpshooters a chance as we did on the river bank. The sound of a large shell is exactly like the sound of a saw in a saw mill cutting a piece of green timber. They can be seen, and when one sees the flash of the cannon the best plan is to fall flat on the ground, as the shell when it bursts always flies upward."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

THANKSGIVING.—The governors of all the northwestern states have appointed Thursday November 28th, as a day of thanksgiving. The same day has been appointed in New York and several other of the eastern states.

The Memphis Appeal says, from the best information it can obtain, the southern loss at the battle of Belmont, was about five hundred killed and wounded. There were fifty or sixty killed and two hundred wounded, in one Arkansas regiment.

The Bridgewater iron works in Massachusetts, have government contracts on hand sufficient to keep their establishment in operation until next June.

Lord Palmerston has entered on his 78th year. He was born on the 20th of October, 1784.

Gen. Sherman who has been superseded by Gen. Buell in Kentucky, is to report to Gen. Halleck in Missouri.

An authentic life of Gen. Lyon is shortly to be given to the public, prepared by Dr. Ashbel Woodward of Hartford. He has in his possession the letters and private papers of Gen. Lyon, and many valuable documents that are not accessible to others.

The volume will be embellished with a portrait and maps of battle-fields.

C. H. Parker has been appointed superintendent of the Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island railroad, and Z. G. Simmons general manager of the same.

AFTER THE TRAITORS.—We are happy to see that the loyal citizens of Kentucky are in chase of the traitors. The grand jury in session at Frankfort, Kentucky, adjourned on Wednesday last, having found indictments for treason against thirty-two prominent citizens, among whom may be mentioned Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., John C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, Ben. Desha and Henry Hawkins. Nineteen persons were also indicted for high misdemeanor.

UNFORTUNATE.—The British steamship company, running between Quebec and Liverpool, have been peculiarly unfortunate. They have lost, within the last few years, besides the North Briton, the Hungarian, Indian, and two Canadians. One of the most dangerous parts of the American coast is from Newfoundland to the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

Col. Malligan has declined a banquet offered to him by the citizens of Chicago. He declares that the services rendered by him at Springfield have been sufficiently acknowledged.

A CLOSE THING.—The vote on the Lafayette county-seat has resulted in the success of Darlington by four majority. It is about as close as the vote on the bill authorizing the submission of the question of removal in the last assembly.

The Chicago Tribune says that Paymaster Phinney is "one of Fremont's own appointees." Major Phinney is not one of Fremont's appointees, but was appointed by President Lincoln.—St. Louis Dem.

MARRIED. By the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Nov. 18th, THOMAS C. TREMPER and ANNA A. EATON, both of New York. By the Rev. W. C. Whitford, Nov. 18th, by the Rev. W. C. Whitford, Prof. O. C. TWINING, of Milton Academy, and Miss PHEBEA A. BARBER, of Edgemoor.

For the Daily Gazette. Died—Nellie D., Aged 26.

Few are the words, yet how replete with sorrow to the stricken ones left behind. Darling Nellie, had watched your trembling footsteps as they slowly and surely, day by day, neared the "dark valley and shadow,"

